

APPENDIX 2—GREEN RIVER LAND USE PLAN(S) OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS APPLICABLE TO THE JMH PLANNING AREA ON BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS

Resource	Objectives and Actions
AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT	<p>AIR-1—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: (1) To maintain and, where possible, enhance present air quality levels; (2) to protect public health and safety and sensitive natural resources; and (3) within the scope of BLM's authority, minimize emissions which may add to acid rain, cause violations of air quality standards, or reduce visibility.</p> <p>AIR-2—MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: Special requirements to alleviate air quality impacts will be identified on a case-by-case basis and included in use authorizations (including mineral leases). Special requirements include limiting emissions and restricting spacing of project locations. Industrial plant facilities could be located where they minimize air quality impacts.</p> <p>AIR-3—BLM will continue to participate with other agencies in the collection of air quality data and air quality pollution analysis.</p> <p>AIR-4—Surface disturbing activities will be managed to prevent violation of air quality regulations. Construction and surface disturbing activities will be designed with dust control measures to reduce general air quality impacts and visibility impacts.</p>
CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT	<p>CULT-1—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: (1) To expand the opportunities for scientific study, and educational and interpretive uses of cultural and paleontological resources; (2) To protect and preserve important cultural and paleontological resources and/or their historic record for future generations; and (3) To resolve conflicts between cultural/paleontological resources and other resource uses. Of particular concern are significant sites of historic or prehistoric human habitation, sites demonstrating unique ethnic affiliation, places having traditional cultural significance to Native Americans, and vertebrate fossil localities.</p>
Cultural Resources	<p>CULT-2—MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: Sites eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) will be managed for their local, regional, and national significance under the guidelines of the National Historic Preservation Act (especially sections 106 and 110) and the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). These sites will be managed to ensure against adverse effects through proper mitigation if disturbance or destruction is not avoidable. Management prescriptions for sites that are not eligible for the NRHP will be determined on a case-by-case basis according to values involved.</p>
Congressionally Designated Historic Trails (and associated historic sites)	<p>CULT-3—BLM will cooperate with the National Park Service in implementing the Oregon/Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trails Management Plan.</p> <p>CULT-4—Geophysical activities such as shotholes, blasting, and vibroseis locations could generally be allowed provided they are at least 300 feet from the trail, do not occur directly on the trail, and a site-specific analysis determines that visual intrusions and adverse effects will not occur. Trails are not available for use as industrial access roads. Blading of historic trails is not allowed unless necessary to protect life or property.</p>

Resource	Objectives and Actions
Other Historic Trails and Historic Sites	CULT-5—The area within one-quarter mile or the visual horizon (whichever is less) of any contributing trail segment will be an avoidance area for surface disturbing activities.
	CULT-6—Motorized vehicles, such as those used for geophysical exploration, or large heavy vehicles such as buses used in recreational tours or similar activities, could cross and drive down the trails provided a site-specific analysis determines that no adverse effects will occur.
	CULT-7—Management of historic roads and trails that are eligible for the NRHP but are not congressionally designated will generally be the same as for designated trails, including a one-quarter mile protective setback on either side of the trails.
	CULT-8—Geophysical activities such as shotholes, blasting, and vibroseis locations could generally be allowed provided they are at least 300 feet from the trail, do not occur directly on the trail, and a site-specific analysis determines that visual intrusions and adverse effects will not occur.
Rock Art Sites	CULT-9—No blading will be allowed on any historic trail unless necessary to protect life or property. Historic trails are not available for use as industrial access roads.
	CULT-10—Various Expansion Era (i.e., 1870–1940) roads will be managed according to their historical context. Management prescriptions similar to those in the Oregon/Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trails Management Plan will be applied, although the one-quarter-mile protective setback might not always be applied.
	CULT-11—Significant rock art sites and their surrounding viewsheds (within one-half mile) will be managed to protect their cultural and historic values. Surface disturbing activities and visual intrusions will be prohibited within these areas if they would adversely affect these values.
Other Cultural Sites and Areas	CULT-12—The vistas surrounding these significant rock art sites (i.e., the actual area that can be seen from the rock art sites, within one-half mile) are avoidance areas for surface disturbing activities and visual intrusions. Most surface disturbing and other activities visible within these vistas will be prohibited if they would adversely affect rock art site values. Some activities within one-half mile of the rock art, but not visible from the rock art panels, may be allowed. Other kinds of activities, such as audible disturbances, may not be allowed if they would adversely affect the sacred Native American values at the rock art sites.
	CULT-13—All other rock art sites will be managed on a case-by-case basis according to resource values.
	CULT-14—Archeological data will be synthesized in the Greater Nitchie Gulch concentrated oil and gas development area, and the area will be managed with the objective of facilitating surface disturbing or disrupting activities without sacrificing significant archeological values.
	CULT-15—The Tri-Territory Marker is an exclusion area and is closed to (1) surface disturbing activities that could adversely affect it and (2) exploration and development of locatable minerals. A withdrawal will be pursued. The site will be open for consideration of activities such as fencing, interpretive signs, or barriers to ensure protection of the area.

Resource	Objectives and Actions
Human Burial Locations	<p>CULT-16—The Eden-Farson, Finley, Krmpotich, and Morgan archeological sites, and similar sites identified in the future, will be managed to preserve and record their archeological information and scientific values. Site interpretation for these areas would not be developed for public use.</p> <p>CULT-17—All known human burial sites will be protected regardless of their ethnic affiliation. Management of Native American burial sites will take into account recommendations from appropriate tribes. Data recovery will not be the preferred method for mitigation of adverse effects to any burial location.</p>
Other Cultural Resources and Cultural Program Management Actions	<p>CULT-18—Other cultural sites would be managed on a case-by-case basis according to their resource values.</p> <p>CULT-19—Coordination and consultation with Native American tribes would be conducted to identify appropriate management prescriptions for areas significant to the tribes for traditional cultural purposes.</p> <p>CULT-20—Exchanges for acquisition and cooperative agreements will be pursued to enhance management of cultural resources.</p>
Paleontological Resources	<p>CULT-21—Significant paleontological resources will be managed for their scientific and educational values and in accordance with 43 CFR 3600, 43 CFR 3622, and 43 CFR 8365.</p> <p>CULT-22—Collecting of vertebrate fossils may be allowed with written authorization, which may be issued only to an academic, scientific, governmental, or other qualified institution or individual. Collection of common invertebrate fossils and petrified wood for hobby purposes is allowed on public lands and is regulated under 43 CFR 3600, 43 CFR 3622, and 43 CFR 8365.</p> <p>CULT-23—Surface disturbing activities that affect known vertebrate fossil localities will be considered in site-specific analyses, and potential adverse effects will be mitigated.</p> <p>CULT-24—The Steamboat Mountain and Boars Tusk-Killpecker Sand Dunes areas will be managed to protect their unique geological and ecological features and to provide for public interpretation of these features. The road around Boars Tusk is closed.</p>
FIRE MANAGEMENT	<p>FIRE-1—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: (1) To use prescribed fire as a management tool to help meet multiple use resource management goals; and (2) To provide cost effective protection from wildfire to life, property, and resource values.</p> <p>FIRE-2—MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: Wildfire suppression will emphasize appropriate management response. Immediate control actions will be used only in cases of arson, direct threat to public safety, or a strong potential to threaten structural property.</p> <p>FIRE-3—Fire suppression actions will be based on achieving the most efficient control and allowing historical acres burned to increase. Activity plans will be developed for designated fire management areas defining specific parameters for all fire occurrence.</p>

Resource	Objectives and Actions
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT	FIRE-4–Ambient air quality standards will be maintained during prescribed fire operations.
	FIRE-5–Heavy equipment or actions that will cause surface disturbance will be used only after a site-specific analysis has been performed and approved. Activities that cause surface disturbance will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
	FIRE-6–Use of chemical fire suppression agents is prohibited in rock art sites. Generally, use of chemical fire suppression agents is prohibited in special management areas unless or until a wildland fire situation analysis is completed or an activity plan for the special management areas identifies chemical suppression agents as an allowable use.
	FIRE-7–Wildfires occurring in forested areas will be appropriately suppressed in accord with resource values threatened, as determined on a case-by-case basis.
	FIRE-8–Wildfires occurring in or directly threatening a developed or active timber sale will receive priority suppression control action. Noncommercial timber stands may be included in prescribed fire activities. Standard management practices, such as pile and broadcast burning may be permitted in all forested areas. Wildfires occurring in woodland areas would be suppressed on a case-by-case basis as determined by resource values threatened.
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT	FIRE-9–A site-specific analysis will be prepared for sensitive areas such as special status plant species, cultural sites, historic trails, and areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC) to determine the appropriate suppression activity that will be acceptable.
	HAZ-1–MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: (1) To protect public and environmental health and safety on BLM-administered public lands, (2) To comply with applicable federal and state laws, (3) To prevent waste contamination due to any BLM-authorized actions, (4) To minimize federal exposure to the liabilities associated with waste management on public lands, and (5) To integrate hazardous materials and waste management policies and controls into all BLM programs.
	HAZ-2–MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: For BLM-authorized activities that involve hazardous materials or their use, precautionary measures will be used to guard against releases or spills into the environment. If safety hazards are identified as a result of hazardous waste spills on BLM-administered public lands, BLM would provide appropriate warnings to the public.
LANDS AND REALTY MANAGEMENT	HAZ-3–BLM-administered public land sites contaminated with hazardous wastes will be reported, secured, and cleaned up according to applicable federal and state regulations and contingency plans. Parties responsible for contamination will be liable for cleanup and resource damage costs, as prescribed in federal and state regulations.
	LANDS-1–MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: (1) To manage the public lands to support the goals and objectives of other resource programs, (2) To respond to public demand for land use authorizations, and (3) To acquire administrative and public access where necessary.
Land Ownership Adjustment	LANDS-2–MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: Disposal of public lands will be considered on a case-by-case basis. The preferred method of disposal will be land exchanges.

Resource	Objectives and Actions
Utility/Transportation Systems	LANDS-3—Acquisition of lands will be considered to facilitate various resource management objectives. The preferred method for acquisition will be exchange. Land exchanges are considered discretionary and voluntary real estate transactions between the parties involved. Consideration will be given for exchanges for state lands in special management areas such as wilderness study areas (WSA) and ACECs.
	LANDS-4—Public lands will be made available throughout the planning area for rights-of-way, permits, and leases.
	LANDS-5—The Record of Decision (ROD) and Federal Register notice for the resource management plan (RMP) will meet the criteria for public notification for linear or site rights-of-way within floodplains, as required by BLM Manual 7221, except for those associated with perennial streams. BLM will solicit public comment on site facilities or major linear rights-of-way along perennial streams unless another agency (federal, state, or local) already had solicited such comments.
	LANDS-6—Areas designated as utility windows, rights-of-way concentration areas, and existing communication sites will be preferred locations for future grants. Five windows have been identified: two east-west and three north-south. Other areas will be considered for rights-of-way on a case-by-case basis.
Withdrawals/ Classifications	LANDS-7—Areas are designated for avoidance or exclusion to rights-of-way where these uses are incompatible with management of sensitive resources and/or would have unacceptable impacts.
	LANDS-8—Withdrawals and classifications will be processed to protect important resource values. Withdrawals which no longer serve the purpose for which they were established will be revoked. Prior to revocation, withdrawn lands will be reviewed to determine whether any other resource values require withdrawal protection.
	LANDS-9—Some locatable mineral decisions are deferred in the Jack Morrow Hills (JMH) core area. In addition, determining where withdrawals from mineral location (i.e., filing of mining claims) and related mining activities will be pursued is also deferred in the core area until completion of the activity plan.
Desert Land Entries	LANDS-10—Public water reserves will be terminated where no longer needed and acquired where the need exists.
	LANDS-11—No BLM-administered public lands within the planning area are available for agricultural entry under Desert Land Entry (43 CFR 2520) because of one or more of the following factors: unsuitable soils, salinity contributions into the Colorado River System, lack of water supplies, rugged topography, lack of access, small parcel size, and presence of sensitive resources.
Access	LANDS-12—Access to public lands will be provided throughout the planning area. Where necessary and consistent with off-highway vehicle (OHV) designations, access will be closed or restricted in specific areas to protect public health and safety and to protect significant resource values.
LIVESTOCK GRAZING MANAGEMENT	LVSTK-1—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: (1) To improve forage production and ecological conditions for the benefit of livestock use, wildlife habitat, watershed, and riparian areas;

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LVSTK-2—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: (2) To maintain, improve, or restore riparian habitat to enhance forage conditions, wildlife habitat, and stream quality; and

LVSTK-3—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: (3) To achieve proper-functioning condition or better on riparian areas (the first priority for vegetation management). Riparian objectives developed in the JMH Coordinated Activity Plan (CAP) will be incorporated into Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) for allotments in the Jack Morrow area.

LVSTK-4—MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: Public lands will be made available for livestock grazing while considering the needs of other resources.

LVSTK-5—The kinds and seasons of livestock grazing use will continue to be licensed until monitoring, negotiation, consultation, or a change in resource conditions indicate that a modification is needed. Authorized active livestock use and existing forage reservations for wildlife and wild horses will be maintained. Historic levels and types of rangeland monitoring will continue, and additional levels and types of monitoring or evaluation may be initiated as necessary to determine any need for forage allocation adjustment.

LVSTK-6—Interdisciplinary monitoring studies will be conducted at a level sufficient to detect changes in grazing use, trend, and range conditions and to determine whether vegetation objectives will be met for all affected resource values and uses (livestock grazing, wild horses, wildlife, watershed, etc.).

LVSTK-7—Requests for conversions of kinds of livestock and changes in seasons of grazing use will be considered on a case-by-case basis through an environmental analysis. Such changes will be consistent with wildlife, wild horse, watershed, and riparian objectives. Special status plant species and vegetation objectives must be considered before allowing livestock conversions, and all conversions will be consistent with available forage.

LVSTK-8—All developed and some semi-developed recreation areas are closed to livestock grazing and will be fenced to reduce conflicts between uses.

LVSTK-9—Authorized grazing preference may be reduced in areas with excessive soil erosion and poor range condition, if allotment evaluation warrants such a change, or to provide forage for wildlife, wild horse, and recreational uses.

LVSTK-10—All AMPs will incorporate desired plant community objectives and riparian objectives where such resources exist. Grazing systems will be designed to maintain or improve plant diversity and will be implemented on all I category allotments.

LVSTK-11—Allotments have been placed in one of three selective management categories, identified as improve (I), maintain (M), or custodial (C) based on criteria found in Appendix 9-4 of the Green River RMP.

LVSTK-12—AMPs will be developed or existing AMPs will be modified. Priority for AMP development and modification is I, M, then C category allotments. All AMPs would incorporate riparian and desired plant community objectives. Riparian objectives would be developed for C category allotments where riparian values exist.

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LVSTK-13—Site-specific analyses will be conducted where necessary to help determine how to alleviate conflicts between wildlife use, livestock grazing, and development activities.

LVSTK-14—Range improvements will be directed at resolving or reducing resource concerns, at improving wetland/riparian areas, and at overall improvement of vegetation/ground cover (see Vegetation section). Vegetation manipulation projects would be designed to meet CAP objectives.

LVSTK-15—Water sources may be developed in crucial wildlife winter ranges only when consistent with wildlife habitat needs. Such sources will be designed to benefit livestock, wild horses, and wildlife.

LVSTK-16—Alternative water supplies or facilities for livestock may be provided to relieve livestock grazing pressure along stream bottoms and to improve livestock distribution.

LVSTK-17—Construction of fences may be considered to meet management objectives. Fence construction in big game use areas and known migration routes will require site-specific analysis. Fences on public lands will be removed, modified, or reconstructed if documented wildlife or wild horse conflicts occur. Introduction of herder control will be encouraged as an alternative to fencing.

LVSTK-18—All constructed fences will follow construction standards and design (BLM Manual 1740) and will be located and designed to not impede wild horse movement.

LVSTK-19—Combining and splitting allotments will be considered when such action will help meet RMP objectives. Combining and splitting allotments would be considered if they would help to meet resource management objectives.

LVSTK-20—Noxious weed infestations will be controlled through livestock management or by environmentally acceptable mechanical, chemical, or biological means. BLM will cooperate and coordinate with county weed and pest districts.

LVSTK-21—Cooperative AMPs prepared in coordination with other agencies will be consistent with the approved Green River RMP.

LVSTK-22—Salt or mineral supplements for livestock are prohibited within 500 feet of water, wetlands, or riparian areas unless analysis shows that watershed, riparian, and wildlife objectives and values would not be adversely affected. Salt or mineral supplements are prohibited on areas inhabited by special status plant species or on other sensitive areas.

**MINERALS
MANAGEMENT**
Leasable Minerals

MINS-1—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: The objective for management of BLM-administered federal minerals is to maintain or enhance opportunities for mineral exploration and development while protecting other resource values. The objective for management of oil and gas resources is to provide for leasing, exploration, and development of oil and gas while protecting other values.

Resource	Objectives and Actions
MINERALS MANAGEMENT Oil and Gas	MINS-2—Public lands within the checkerboard area are open to mineral leasing and development (to promote mineral resource recovery), with appropriate mitigation measures to be applied on a case-by-case basis.
	MINS-3—WSAs are closed to leasing in accordance with wilderness Interim Management requirements. This closure is not subject to a land use planning decision (nondiscretionary closure).
	MINS-4—MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: BLM-administered public lands not specifically closed are open to consideration of oil and gas leasing. The remainder of the public lands in the planning area are open to consideration for oil and gas leasing with appropriate mitigation measures.
	MINS-5—Leasing decisions on about 85,000 acres in this area are deferred until completion of the activity plan.
	MINS-7—Where maximum protection of resources is necessary, a No Surface Occupancy requirement will be imposed. Additional areas may be identified through site-specific environmental analysis and activity planning.
MINERALS MANAGEMENT Geothermal	MINS-8—Timing limitations (seasonal restrictions) will be applied when activities occur during crucial periods or would adversely affect crucial or sensitive resources. Such resources include, but are not limited to, soils during wet and muddy periods, crucial wildlife seasonal use areas, and raptor nesting areas. Exceptions to seasonal restrictions may be granted.
	MINS-9—Where controlled use or restrictions on specific activities are needed but do not necessarily exclude activities, controlled surface use or surface disturbance restrictions will be designed to protect those resources. These restrictions will be placed on areas where resources could be avoided or adverse effects could be mitigated.
MINERALS MANAGEMENT Coal	MINS-10—Development actions will be analyzed on a case-by-case basis to identify mitigation needs to meet RMP objectives, to provide for resource protection, and to provide for logical development. Limitations on the amount, sequence, timing, or level of development may occur. This may result in transportation planning and in limitations in the number of roads and drill pads, or in deferring development in some areas until other areas have been restored to previous uses.
	MINS-11—Geothermal resources are open to leasing consideration in areas that are open to oil and gas leasing consideration. Areas closed to oil and gas leasing are also closed to geothermal leasing.
	MINS-12—Exploration and development of geothermal resources are subject to application of mitigation requirements for surface disturbing activities and other activities, in the same manner as these requirements are applied to oil and gas exploration and development activities.
	MINS-13—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The objective for management of the federal coal resources in the planning area is to provide for both short- and long-range development of federal coal in an orderly and timely manner, consistent with the policies of the federal coal management program, with environmental integrity, with national energy needs, and with related demands.

Resource**Objectives and Actions**

MINS-14—MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: With appropriate limitations and mitigation requirements for the protection of other resource values, all BLM-administered public lands and federal coal lands in the Green River planning area, except for those lands identified as closed, are open to coal resource inventory and exploration to help identify coal resources and their development potential.

MINS-15—About 44,990 acres of federal coal lands within the Coal Development Potential Area would be open to further consideration for coal leasing and development, with appropriate and necessary conditions and requirements for protection of other land and resource values and uses.

MINS-16—About 218,420 acres of federal coal lands would be closed to coal exploration and sodium prospecting.

MINS-17—The Coal Occurrence and Development Potential area is subject to continued field investigations, studies, and evaluations to determine whether certain methods of coal mining can occur without having a significant long-term impact on wildlife, cultural, and watershed resources in general, and on threatened and endangered plant and animal species and their essential habitats.

MINS-18—Big game crucial winter ranges and birthing areas are open to further consideration for federal coal leasing and development, with a provision for maintaining a balance between coal leasing and development, and adequate crucial winter range and birthing area habitats to prevent significant adverse impacts to important big game species. This will be accomplished through controlled timing and sequencing of federal coal leasing and development in these areas. Satisfactory abandonment and adequate reclamation of mined lands in big game crucial winter ranges and birthing areas will be required before additional federal coal leasing and development is initiated in these same crucial winter ranges and birthing areas.

MINS-19—For the protection of important rock art sites, other important cultural resource values, and important geologic and ecologic features, federal coal lands with these important values are open to consideration for further leasing and development by subsurface mining methods only. Any federal coal leasing and development on these lands will include a No Surface Occupancy requirement for any related ancillary facilities, and surface disturbing activities will be prohibited.

MINS-20—In general, cultural sites on federal coal lands are avoidance areas for surface disturbing activities. As avoidance areas, cultural sites are open to consideration for coal leasing and development with appropriate measures to protect these resources. Surface disturbing activities associated with such actions as surface coal mining methods, exploration drilling, construction and location of ancillary facilities, and roads and other types of rights-of-way, will be avoided if possible. In cases where it is not possible to avoid cultural sites, intensive mitigation of the surface disturbing activities (primarily excavation and other data recovery measures) will be emphasized.

MINS-21—If necessary, appropriate buffer zones will be established to protect sites that are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). If appropriate, data recovery measures will be implemented in the context of an NRHP district to maximize efficiency of data recovery efforts.

Resource	Objectives and Actions
Competitive Federal Coal Areas With Surface Mining Potential	MINS-22—Grouse nesting areas (sage or sharptail grouse) are open to consideration for federal coal leasing and development, with certain requirements. Exploration activities and ancillary facilities will be allowed with the following requirement:
	MINS-23—If an occupied grouse nest may be adversely affected by coal mining and related surface disturbing activities, surface uses and activities will be delayed in the area of influence for the nest until nesting is completed.
	MINS-24—Active grouse leks (sage and sharptail grouse) and the area within a quarter-mile radius of active leks, are avoidance areas for surface disturbing activities and are open to consideration for federal coal leasing and development with the following requirements:
	MINS-25—Surface disturbing activities associated with such actions as surface coal mining methods, exploration drilling, construction of roads, and other types of rights-of-way, will be avoided in these areas if possible. In cases where it is not possible to avoid these areas, intensive mitigation of the surface disturbing activities will be emphasized.
	MINS-26—Permanent and high-profile structures, such as buildings, overhead powerlines, and other types of ancillary facilities, are prohibited in these areas.
	MINS-27—During the grouse mating season, surface uses and activities are prohibited between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m., within a half-mile radius of active leks (i.e., those leks occupied by mating birds).
	MINS-28—Wetland and riparian areas on federal coal lands are avoidance areas for surface disturbing activities and are open to consideration for coal leasing and development with the following requirements:
	MINS-29—Surface disturbing activities associated with such actions as surface coal mining methods; exploration drilling; construction of ancillary facilities, roads, and other types of rights-of-way, will be avoided in these areas if possible. In cases where it is not possible to avoid these areas, intensive mitigation of the surface disturbing activities will be required.
	MINS-30—BLM-administered public land surface overlying state-owned coal is open to further consideration for coal development with appropriate and necessary conditions and requirements for protection of the public land surface and surface resource values and uses, including big game crucial winter range, grouse leks, cultural values, geologic features, and rights-of-way (about 640 acres).
	MINS-31—BLM-administered public land surface overlying state-owned coal is subject to continued field investigations, studies, and evaluations to determine whether certain methods of coal mining can occur without having a significant long-term impact on wildlife in general, and on threatened and endangered plant and animal species and their essential habitats.
Other Leasables	MINS-32—MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: Leasing will be considered on a case-by-case basis and is subject to appropriate mitigation.

Resource	Objectives and Actions
Mineral Materials	<p data-bbox="556 337 1856 391">MINS-33—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The objective for management of saleable minerals (mineral materials—e.g., sand, gravel) is to provide mineral materials in convenient locations for users while protecting other resources.</p> <p data-bbox="556 420 1898 500">MINS-34—MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: Most of the planning area is open to consideration of mineral material sales and activity except for areas where such activity would cause unacceptable impacts. Areas closed are listed in Table 11 of the Green River RMP (USDI 1997).</p> <p data-bbox="556 529 1877 638">MINS-35—As sale areas, community pits, and localized common use areas become established to provide for sales of mineral materials (such as moss rock and sand), their use and management will be in conformance with other resource objectives. Adequate mine and reclamation plans for use areas will be developed. Requests from users for mineral material will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p data-bbox="556 667 1520 691">MINS-36—Establishment of mineral material sites will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p data-bbox="556 721 1089 745">MINS-37—No topsoil sale areas will be established.</p>
Locatable Minerals	<p data-bbox="556 777 1835 831">MINS-38—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: The objective for management of locatable minerals is to provide opportunities to explore, locate, and develop mining claims while protecting other resource values.</p> <p data-bbox="556 860 1898 914">MINS-39—MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: With the exception of lands withdrawn from mineral location, the planning area is open to filing of mining claims and exploration for and development of locatable minerals.</p> <p data-bbox="556 943 1908 1052">MINS-40—The mineral classification withdrawals in the RMP planning area (phosphate, coal, oil shale) will be revoked. In some areas, these classification withdrawals will remain in effect until replaced with an appropriate withdrawal for other appropriate purposes (see Special Management Area section). Other withdrawals from mineral location will be pursued to provide protection to important resource value.</p> <p data-bbox="556 1081 1890 1190">MINS-41—Surface disturbing activities on mining claims require a notice submitted to BLM for a cumulative surface disturbance of 5 acres or less and a plan of operations for disturbances of more than 5 acres. In ACECs, WSAs, potential additions to the Wild and Scenic River System, and areas closed to OHV use, a plan of operations will be required for any surface disturbing activities, regardless of acreage involved.</p>
Geophysical	<p data-bbox="556 1219 1782 1273">MINS-42—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: To provide opportunity for exploration of mineral resources and collection of geophysical data, while protecting other resource values.</p> <p data-bbox="556 1302 1898 1380">MINS-43—MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: Most of the planning area is open to consideration of geophysical activities, except where OHV use or explosive charges would cause unacceptable impacts. Note: Boars Tusk, Crookston Ranch, Oregon Trail, and White Mountain Petroglyphs are closed.</p>

Resource	Objectives and Actions
OHV MANAGEMENT	MINS-44—Geophysical activities generally will be required to conform to OHV designations and OHV management prescriptions (see Off-Highway Vehicle Management). However, geophysical exploration has been and will continue to be routinely granted site-specific authorization for OHV use subject to appropriate limitations to protect various resources identified during analysis of proposed actions. Geophysical Notices of Intent will continue to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, and all authorizations will be issued with appropriate analysis and mitigation requirements.
	MINS-45—Geophysical travel through developed and semideveloped recreation sites is restricted to existing roads and trails.
	MINS-46—Geophysical activities will be restricted or prohibited within one-quarter mile or the visual horizon of historic trails (whichever is closer) to protect trail integrity. Vehicles used for geophysical exploration or similar activities could be allowed to cross and be driven on historic trails, provided a site-specific analysis determines that no adverse effects would occur.
	MINS-47—Generally, shotholes and vibroseis activity will be restricted or disallowed within 300 feet of historic and recreational trails; however, exceptions may be allowed if supported by a site-specific analysis.
	OHV-1—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: To provide opportunity for OHV use in conformance with other resource management objectives.
	OHV-2 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: In areas designated as either “limited” to designated roads and trails, or “limited” to existing roads and trails for OHV use, motorized vehicles must stay on designated or existing roads and trails, unless allowed an exception by the authorized officer. This limitation applies to all activities involving motorized vehicles. Except for areas that are closed to OHV travel, some types of off-highway motor vehicle use may be allowed by the authorized officer provided resource damage does not occur.
	OHV-3—The existing open area in the Killpecker Sand Dunes would remain open. No new open areas would be established (see specific ACEC document).
	OHV-4—Approximately 119,890 acres are closed to OHV use to protect naturalness and outstanding opportunities for solitude, or primitive and unconfined recreation (i.e., WSAs). Where necessary, areas would be closed to OHV travel to protect other resource values and public health and safety in the areas.
	OHV-5—Vehicular travel in crucial and important wildlife habitats (strutting grounds, spawning beds, big game ranges, etc.) and during crucial and important periods (such as calving/fawning periods) will be restricted seasonally as necessary.
	OHV-6—Vehicular travel is restricted to designated roads in sensitive watersheds and in cultural site management areas.
	OHV-7—Generally, over-the-snow vehicle use is subject to the OHV prescriptions unless a site-specific analysis determines that exceptions can be allowed.

Resource	Objectives and Actions
RECREATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	OHV-8—OHV implementation plans will be prepared as necessary and will reflect the OHV designations made in the Green River RMP. OHV implementation planning will also be a part of comprehensive activity planning efforts.
	REC-1—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: (1) To ensure the continued availability of outdoor recreational opportunities sought by the public while protecting other resources, (2) To meet legal requirements for the health and safety of visitors, and (3) To mitigate conflicts between recreation and other types of resource uses. Information provided by the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum will aid in identifying the types of recreation uses occurring on public lands.
	REC-2—MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: Most public lands in the planning area are open to consideration of all individual, commercial, and competitive outdoor recreation uses.
	REC-3—The Oregon Buttes, Honeycomb Buttes, and Steamboat Mountain areas will be managed to assure their continuing value for recreational opportunities. Recreation area management plans will be prepared for these areas if necessary.
	REC-4—Developed recreation sites will be managed to assure public health and safety. Undeveloped recreation sites and other recreation use areas will be managed with priority consideration for air quality, cultural resources, watershed protection, wildlife values, and public health and safety.
	REC-5—The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail is designated a special recreation management area (SRMA) to place management emphasis on enhancing recreation opportunities and to focus management on areas with high recreation values or areas where there are conflicts between recreation and other uses. The former SRMA designations (Killpecker Sand Dunes and Oregon and Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trails) are retained. The management plan for the Oregon and Mormon Pioneer Trails will be implemented. Management plans for the Sand Dunes and the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail will be developed.
	REC-6—The remainder of the project area will be managed as an extensive recreation management area (ERMA).
	REC-7—A 14-day camping limit is established on all BLM-administered public lands.
	REC-8—Special recreation permits will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Appropriate mitigation will be included in special recreation permits, commercial recreation uses, and major competitive recreation events to provide resource protection and public safety.
	REC-9—Suitable wild horse herd viewing areas may be developed to enhance public viewing of horses. Viewing areas, and a half-mile distance surrounding them, are closed to long-term or permanent intrusions and surface disturbing activities that could interfere with opportunities to view horses (e.g., structures, mineral activities, powerlines, roads, etc.). Short-term intrusions within the half-mile distance, and actions that will blend with the landscape or will benefit the intent of the wild horse herd viewing areas will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Resource**Objectives and Actions**

REC-10—Dispersed camping is prohibited near water sources in designated areas where it is necessary to protect water quality and wildlife and livestock watering areas. Camping in other riparian areas is allowed within 200 feet of water. Areas will be closed to camping if resource damage occurs.

REC-11—Development of permanent recreation sites and facilities in undeveloped recreation use areas will be considered, provided proper mitigation and exceptions to Executive Order 11988 apply. The area within 500 feet of riparian areas and floodplains is an avoidance area for recreation site facilities. Exceptions may be considered following a site-specific analysis. Adverse impacts to riparian areas and water quality is prohibited. Water sources at undeveloped recreation sites will be monitored. If the water is not potable, signs will be posted.

REC-12—Vegetation buffer strips will be maintained between developed recreational facilities and surface water.

REC-13—Recreation site development projects and access routes along intensively used streams and reservoirs will be managed to maintain or improve wetland habitat conditions.

REC-14—Surface disturbing activities are prohibited within a quarter-mile of recreation sites, unless such activities are determined to be compatible with or are performed for meeting recreation objectives for the area. Generally, such activities (e.g., those associated with mineral development, roads, pipelines, powerlines, etc.) will be designed to avoid these areas. These areas would be open to development of recreation site facilities. An approved plan will be required prior to the site disturbance.

REC-15—The natural values of Boars Tusk will be protected. Surface occupancy and surface disturbing activities are prohibited in this area, unless such activity would enhance management of these geologic features. A recreation project plan and an interpretive prospectus will be developed for the Boars Tusk.

REC-16—Two backcountry byways are designated (in the JMH area) and will include consideration for mountain bike use. They are Tri-Territory Loop and Red Desert. Brochures and interpretive signs will be prepared to inform users. Additional travel routes that meet the designation criteria will be considered for designation as backcountry byways on a case-by-case basis.

REC-17—Mountain bike trail opportunities will be explored.

REC-18—The Sweetwater River will be managed for recreation values. Recreation area management plans will be developed where necessary.

REC-19—Posting information and directional signs will be necessary in some areas. The Green River RMP establishes various types of resource designations, and sign posting will be provided to promote visitor use of the various areas consistent with management objectives.

Resource	Objectives and Actions
<p>SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES MANAGEMENT (also refer to Special Designation Management Areas section)</p>	<p>SSP-1—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: (1) To maintain or enhance essential and important habitat and prevent destruction or loss of the species' communities and important habitat, (2) To provide opportunities for enhancing or expanding the habitat, and (3) To prevent the need for listing these species as threatened or endangered.</p> <p>SSP-2—MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: Any management actions on potential habitat of special status plant species communities on federal land or on split-estate lands (i.e., nonfederal land surface ownership with BLM-administered federal minerals ownership) will require searches for the plant species prior to project or activity implementation to determine the locations of special status plant species and essential and/or important habitats. Special status plant populations are closed to activities that could adversely affect these species and their habitat. Management requirements in habitat areas may include prohibiting or limiting motorized vehicle use, surface uses, and explosive charges or any other surface disturbing or disruptive activity that may cause adverse effects to the plants.</p> <p>SSP-3—Known locations of special status plant species communities will be protected and closed to the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surface disturbing activities or any disruptive activity that could adversely affect the plants or their habitat 2. Location of new mining claims (withdrawal from mineral location and entry under the land laws will be pursued) 3. Mineral material sales 4. All OHV use, including those vehicles used for geophysical exploration activities and surveying 5. The use of explosives and blasting. <p>SSP-4—Locations of special status plant species are open to consideration for mineral leasing with a No Surface Occupancy requirement.</p> <p>SSP-5—On essential and important special status plant species habitat, all fire suppression activities are limited to existing roads and trails. A site-specific analysis will be prepared for all fire management activities (e.g., prescribed fires, fire suppression) around special status plant species sites to determine the appropriate fire management response.</p> <p>SSP-6—Should new special status plant species be identified, they will be managed under the same prescriptions described above for the known species. This may result as new information about vegetation types and communities is acquired.</p> <p>SSP-7—Known locations of special status species will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine whether they meet the relevance and importance criteria to be considered for ACEC designation. If appropriate, such locations will be proposed for ACEC designation (see the Special Designation Management Areas section).</p> <p>SSP-8—Management prescriptions for threatened and endangered species and proposed threatened and endangered species will be developed on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.</p>

Resource	Objectives and Actions
VEGETATION MANAGEMENT	<p data-bbox="556 261 1892 342">VEG-1–MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: (1) To maintain or enhance vegetation community health, composition, and diversity to meet watershed, wild horse, wildlife, and livestock grazing resource management objectives; and (2) To provide for plant diversity (desired plant communities).</p> <p data-bbox="556 370 1902 451">VEG-2–MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: Riparian habitat will be maintained, improved, or restored to provide wildlife and fish habitat, improve water quality, and enhance forage conditions. Where possible, acquisition of additional riparian area acreage will be pursued to enhance riparian area management.</p> <p data-bbox="556 479 1902 532">VEG-3–The minimum management goal for riparian areas is to achieve proper functioning condition. This is considered the first priority for vegetation management. Desired plant communities must meet the criteria for proper functioning condition.</p> <p data-bbox="556 560 1892 672">VEG-4–Desired plant community objectives for upland and riparian areas will be established for the planning area through individual site-specific activity and implementation planning and as updated ecological site inventory data become available. All activity and implementation plans will incorporate desired plant community objectives. Native plant communities are the preferred species identified when establishing desired plant community objectives.</p> <p data-bbox="556 699 1713 727">VEG-5–Mechanical, biological, chemical, and prescribed fire would be the methods utilized to treat vegetation.</p> <p data-bbox="556 755 1881 836">VEG-6–Prescribed fire generally will be the preferred method of vegetation manipulation to convert stands of brush to grasslands and to promote regeneration of aspen stands and/or shrub species. Low-intensity burns during periods of high soil moisture will be the preferred time and method in mountain shrub communities.</p> <p data-bbox="556 863 1545 891">VEG-7–Prescribed fire will be restricted in areas with surface coal or other fossil fuel outcrops.</p> <p data-bbox="556 919 1824 972">VEG-8–Prescribed burns generally will be conducted in areas having greater than 35 percent sagebrush composition, 20 percent desirable grass composition, and greater than 10 inches of precipitation.</p> <p data-bbox="556 1000 1860 1053">VEG-9–All treated areas will be rested a minimum of two growing seasons from livestock grazing. Burn areas will be fenced from livestock and big game animals if necessary.</p> <p data-bbox="556 1081 1824 1135">VEG-10–Vegetation manipulation projects will be conducted to reach multiple use objectives and will involve site-specific environmental analysis and coordination.</p> <p data-bbox="556 1162 1902 1243">VEG-11–All vegetation manipulation projects will involve site-specific environmental analysis; coordination with affected livestock operators and the WGFD; and will include multiple use objectives for resource uses including livestock grazing, wildlife, recreation, and watershed.</p> <p data-bbox="556 1271 1850 1325">VEG-12–Vegetation treatments will be designed to be compatible with special status plant species. For example, spraying, burning, and mechanical disturbances will not be allowed to adversely affect these plant species.</p>

Resource**Objectives and Actions**

VEG-13—Vegetation treatment projects will be designed to protect water quality and dissipate erosion. This generally means accomplishing vegetation treatments in a mosaic pattern and leaving sufficient untreated vegetation to buffer riparian areas and intermittent and ephemeral drainages from erosion. Specific treatment designs for erosion control will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

VEG-14—All vegetation treatments will be designed on a case-by-case basis and will be irregular in shape for edge effect, cover, and visual esthetics.

VEG-15—Treatments in riparian and adjacent upland areas would be designed site-specifically to ensure that excessive sedimentation along streams would not occur.

VEG-16—Vegetation buffer strips would be provided along streams to control sedimentation. Generally vegetation buffer strips 100 feet wide would be left intact adjacent to perennial streams.

VEG-17—No more than 50 percent of the vegetation cover would be removed from the inner gorge of intermittent and ephemeral drainages to protect watershed values.

VEG-18—Herbicide loading sites would not be located closer than 500 feet to live water, floodplains, riparian areas, and all special status plant locations.

VEG-19—Riparian Vegetation Management Actions: Riparian habitat in proper functioning condition is the minimum acceptable status or level within the Green River Resource Area. Under this RMP, 75 percent of the riparian areas should, within 10 years, have activity and implementation plans in various states of implementation that will allow riparian areas to achieve or maintain proper functioning condition.

VEG-20—Site-specific activity and implementation plans will be used to identify methods to achieve or maintain proper functioning condition in riparian areas.

VEG-21—Methods applied where grazing occurs include, but are not limited to, fencing, establishment of pastures and exclosures, off-site water development, off-site salt or mineral supplement placement, timing and seasons of use, establishment of allowable use levels for key riparian species, herding, and grazing systems. Methods applied where surface disturbing activities occur include, but are not limited to, distance restrictions, timing constraints, sediment containment and control design, and reclamation practices.

VEG-22—The next step beyond basic proper functioning condition of riparian areas is the achievement of desired plant communities. Desired plant community objectives will be developed for riparian areas based on any of several different methods, including Ecological Site Inventory, comparison areas (comparison areas would have similar soils, aspect, vegetation, and precipitation), and an estimate of the structural component that can be achieved in the short term.

Resource	Objectives and Actions
VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	<p>VEG-23—Although the desired plant community establishes objectives for the riparian area or upland plant community, the Desired Future Condition establishes goals for entire watersheds (or larger blocks of land) involving all activities and resources. Achieving proper functioning condition and a desired plant community are integral steps in the process of establishing and achieving the Desired Future Condition of an area.</p>
	<p>VRM-1—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: (1) To maintain or improve scenic values and visual quality; and (2) To establish priorities for managing the visual resources in conjunction with other resource values.</p>
	<p>VRM-2—MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: Visual resource classes will be retained or modified to enhance other resource objectives, such as those for cultural resource and recreation management, wild horse viewing, and special management areas.</p>
	<p>VRM-3—Projects and facilities will be designed to meet the objectives of the established visual classifications, and appropriate mitigation will be included. Facilities (either in place or new), including linear rights-of-way, must be screened, painted, or designed to blend with the surrounding landscape.</p>
	<p>VRM-4—All surface disturbing actions, regardless of the visual resource management class, are required to be mitigated to reduce visual impacts. This will be achieved by designing and locating the disturbances in a manner that most closely meets the minimum degree of contrast acceptable for the visual resource management class.</p>
	<p>VRM-5—Management actions on public lands with a Class II visual resource management classification must be designed to blend into and retain the existing character of the natural landscape.</p>
	<p>VRM-6—Management actions on public lands with a Class III visual resource management classification must be designed to partially retain the existing character of the landscape.</p>
	<p>VRM-7—Management actions on public lands with a Class IV visual resource management classification could result in major modification of the character of the landscape.</p>
	<p>VRM-8—Management actions in areas classified as rehabilitation areas will be designed to reclaim and improve visual resource values to achieve a higher classification.</p>
	<p>VRM-9—The scenic values along Highway 28 within Fremont County will be protected. All proposed lands actions and other activities within view of the highway will be evaluated for impacts and will require mitigation to protect the scenic and historic values of this area. Class II visual resource management classifications on public lands will be retained.</p>
	<p>VRM-10—The public lands along all other major highways in the planning area will be managed under their respective visual resource management classifications.</p>

Resource	Objectives and Actions
WATERSHED/SOILS MANAGEMENT	VRM-11–Suitable wild horse herd viewing areas may be developed to enhance public viewing of horses. Viewing areas and half-mile distance surrounding them will be closed to long-term or permanent intrusions and surface disturbing activities that could interfere with opportunities to view horses (e.g., structures, mineral activities, powerlines, roads, etc.). Short-term intrusions that will blend with the landscape or will benefit the intent of the wild horse herd viewing areas will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
	WATER-1–MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: (1) To stabilize and conserve soils; (2) To increase vegetative production; (3) To maintain or improve surface and ground water quality; and (4) To protect, maintain, or improve wetlands, floodplains, and riparian areas.
	WATER-2–MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: Land uses and surface disturbing activities will be designed to reduce erosion and to maintain or improve water quality. Management in damaged wetland and riparian areas will be directed toward restoration to predisturbance conditions. Practices to carry out these actions may include ensuring that construction of stream crossings occurs during normal stream flows, not during high or peak flows when additional sediment from construction could be swept in the stream; and ensuring water discharges meet appropriate standards. Streambank erosion and channel incision are of particular concern, as either would result in unacceptable losses of riparian habitat. Accelerated surface erosion will impact riparian habitat adversely and reduce productivity in uplands.
	WATER-3–Management in the planning area will emphasize the following: 1. Reduction of sediment, phosphate, and salinity load in drainages where possible. Measures listed in Appendix 5-1 of the Green River RMP will be applied as necessary. Guidelines described in the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations will also be applied as necessary (Wyoming 1989).
	WATER-4– 2. Maintaining and improving drainage channel stability
	WATER-5– 3. Restoring damaged wetland areas. Enclosures will be designed to allow ample water for livestock and allow minimum impediments to big game migration.
	WATER-6–Areas where the soils are highly erodible or difficult to reclaim will receive increased attention and are avoidance areas for surface disturbing activities. Surface disturbing activities could be allowed in these areas if site-specific analysis determines that soil degradation will not occur and that water quality will not be adversely affected. When applicable, an erosion control plan will be prepared as part of the site-specific analysis process for activity and implementation planning. Rehabilitation plans will be developed and implemented for disturbed areas as needed.
	WATER-7–Activity and implementation plans will be designed with measures to reduce phosphate loading to Fontenelle and Flaming Gorge Reservoirs and the Green River.

Resource**Objectives and Actions**

WATER-8–BLM will participate with federal and local government agencies and the Colorado River Salinity Control Forum to develop and implement salinity control plans.

WATER-9–BLM will participate with federal and local government agencies to develop and implement phosphate reduction plans in tributaries to Fontenelle Reservoir and Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

WATER-10–Site-specific activity and implementation plans (to reduce erosion and sediment yield, promote ground cover, and enhance water quality) will be prepared for areas where needed. These areas include but are not limited to Cedar Mountain and Sage Creek/Currant Creek. The Red Creek watershed plan will continue to be implemented as appropriate.

WATER-11–Activity and implementation plans for other land and resource uses and areas will include general watershed management directives and will incorporate sediment reduction and water quality improvement objectives.

WATER-12–Wetlands and floodplains within the planning area will be managed in accordance with Executive Orders 11988 and 11990.

WATER-13–Surface disturbing and construction activities (e.g., mineral exploration and development activities, pipelines, powerlines, roads, recreation sites, fences, wells, etc.) that could adversely affect water quality and wetland and riparian habitat, will avoid the area within 500 feet of or on 100-year floodplains, wetlands, or perennial streams and within 100 feet of the edge of the inner gorge of intermittent and large ephemeral drainages. Proposals for linear crossings in these areas will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Activities could be allowed if a site-specific analysis determines that no adverse impacts will occur to floodplains, wetlands, perennial streams, or water quality, and a plan to mitigate impacts to water quality is approved.

WATER-14–The 100-year floodplains, wetlands, and riparian areas are closed to any new permanent facilities (e.g., storage tanks, structure pits, etc.). Proposals for linear crossings in these areas will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

WATER-15–Practices, determined on a case-by-case basis, will be implemented as needed to protect ground water and prevent soil contamination. Such practices could include lining of reserve, production, and other types of pits and will include alternate locations for plants, mill sites, ponds, and sewage lagoons where soils are highly permeable. Areas within 500 feet of or on 100-year floodplains, wetlands, or perennial streams, and within 100 feet of the inner gorge of intermittent and large ephemeral drainages, would be avoidance areas for surface disturbing activities. Linear crossings would be considered on a case-by-case basis.

WATER-16–Aquifer recharge areas will be managed to protect ground water quality and to ensure continued ability for recharging aquifers. Protection will be provided by limiting road density and surface occupancy to maintain a healthy recharge area. Vegetative cover and geologic soil conditions that are conducive to ground water recharge will be maintained.

Resource	Objectives and Actions
WILD HORSE MANAGEMENT	WATER-17–BLM will cooperate with the State of Wyoming on the Wyoming State 208 Water Quality Plan, and will coordinate the development of water quality plans consistent with BLM programs and RMP recommendations and decisions. Water quality will be monitored as needed to determine pollution and land health conditions. An area-wide monitoring plan to determine sources of water pollution will continue.
	WH-1–MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: (1) To protect, maintain, and control viable, healthy herds of wild horses while retaining their free-roaming nature, (2) To provide adequate habitat for free-roaming wild horses through management consistent with principles of multiple use and environmental protection, and (3) To provide opportunity for the public to view wild horses.
	WH-2–MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: That portion of the Great Divide Wild Horse Herd Management Area within the JMH CAP area would be maintained. Planning area appropriate management levels (AML) for wild horses is 415–600 head.
	WH-3–A site-specific activity plan for the Great Divide Wild Horse Herd Management Area will be implemented and maintained to conform with RMP objectives for vegetation management. A monitoring program will be developed to provide information to support wild horse management decisions.
	WH-4–Specific habitat objectives for the herd management area will be developed. Consideration will be given to desired plant communities, wildlife, watershed, livestock grazing, and other resource needs.
	WH-5–Water developments will be provided if necessary to improve herd distribution and manage forage utilization. The feasibility of water development on the checkerboard land portion of the herd areas to better distribute wild horses, will be determined. Any water developments proposed in the Rock Springs Allotment primarily should enhance management of wild horses. Water developments on crucial winter ranges could be allowed if they conform with wildlife objectives and do not result in adverse impacts to the crucial winter range.
	WH-6–Wild horse herd management will be directed to ensure that adequate forage will be available to support appropriate management levels in the herd units and that herds maintain appropriate age, sex, and color ratios.
	WH-7–Selective gathering programs will be implemented in each of the wild horse herd management areas. Gathering plans will be prepared for removal of excess horses from inside and outside the wild horse herd management areas. Gathering cycles will vary by plan objectives, resource conditions, and needs. Fertility control will be initiated only if necessary. These actions will aid in stabilizing populations, managing for conditions and special characteristics, and will supply an adoptable population (i.e., young horses).
	WH-8–Fencing in wild horse herd management areas will be restricted to those situations where multiple use values will be enhanced. All fences will be constructed to minimize restriction of wild horse movement.

Resource	Objectives and Actions
WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT	<p>WH-9—Opportunity for public education and enjoyment of wild horse herds will be provided by placing interpretive signs, providing interpretive sites, and providing access to the herd areas. Signs providing information on wild horses will be placed in strategic locations, such as the rest area east of Rock Springs along Interstate 80, on the Bar X Road at the junction with I-80, and at the entrance to the Oregon Buttes and Continental Peak areas on Highway 28. (See the Recreation and Visual Resource Management sections for direction on wild horse herd viewing areas.)</p>
	<p>WH-10—Other resource uses will be maintained and protected consistent with those resource management objectives, while maintaining viable, healthy wild horse herds and appropriate herd management levels. Wild horse herd management areas will be managed in a natural, healthy state and for an ecological balance among wild horses and land and resource uses.</p>
	<p>WILD-1—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: To retain the wilderness quality and manage the WSAs in the RMP planning area in accordance with the "Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review" until Congress acts on designation.</p>
	<p>WILD-2—MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: Wilderness management plans will be prepared for those WSAs designated by Congress as wilderness.</p>
	<p>WILD-3—Discretionary uses within or adjacent to WSAs will be reviewed to ensure they do not create conflicts with management and preservation of wilderness values.</p>
	<p>WILD-4—Should Congress designate the WSAs in the planning area (partially or wholly) as wilderness, the management of the designated areas will be for wilderness values, either as described in the appropriate wilderness environmental impact statement (EIS) or as directed by Congress.</p>
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT	<p>WILD-5—Should Congress not designate areas (partially or wholly) as wilderness, management of the nondesignated areas will be in accordance with the approved Green River RMP or as otherwise directed by Congress. The undesignated areas will lose their identity as WSAs and will be managed consistent with the adjoining areas as prescribed in the Green River RMP or as otherwise directed by Congress.</p>
	<p>WILD-6—If necessary, in the course of incorporating the wilderness decisions into the RMP, the RMP will be amended.</p>
	<p>WLIFE-1—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: (1) To maintain, improve, or enhance the biological diversity of plant and wildlife species while ensuring healthy ecosystems, and (2) To restore disturbed or altered habitat, with the objective of attaining desired native plant communities, while providing for wildlife needs and soil stability.</p>
	<p>WLIFE-2—The objectives for management of wetlands/riparian areas are (1) To achieve a healthy and productive condition for long-term benefits and values in concert with range, watershed, and wildlife needs; and (2) To enhance or maintain riparian habitats by managing for deep-rooted native herbaceous or woody vegetation.</p>

Resource**Objectives and Actions**

WLIFE-3—The objective for management of threatened, endangered, special status, and sensitive plant and animal species is to provide, maintain, or improve habitat through vegetative manipulation, mitigation measures, or other management actions, including habitat acquisition and easements.

WLIFE-4—MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: To the extent possible, suitable wildlife habitat and forage will be provided to support the WGFD 1989 Strategic Plan objectives. Changes within WGFD planning objective levels will be considered based on habitat capability and availability and site-specific analysis.

WLIFE-5—BLM will cooperate with WGFD in the preparation of studies for the introduction and reintroduction of native and nonnative wildlife and fish species.

WLIFE-6—High-value wildlife habitats will be maintained or improved by reducing habitat loss or alteration and by applying appropriate distance and seasonal restrictions and rehabilitation standards to all appropriate activities. These habitats include crucial winter habitat, parturition areas, and sensitive fisheries habitat.

WLIFE-7—Big game crucial winter ranges and parturition areas will be protected to ensure continued usability by limiting activities during critical seasons of use and by limiting the amount of habitat disturbed.

WLIFE-8—Grouse breeding and nesting areas will be protected as follows:

WLIFE-9—Aboveground facilities (power lines, storage tanks, fences, etc.) are prohibited on or within one-quarter-mile of grouse breeding grounds (leks). Placement of facilities, “on” (very low profile) or below ground, and temporary disruptive activities, such as occur with pipeline construction and seismic activity, could be granted exceptions within one-quarter-mile of leks, in certain circumstances.

WLIFE-10—To protect breeding grouse, disruptive activities will avoid occupied grouse leks from 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m. daily. The actual area to be avoided and the appropriate time frame (usually from March 1 through June 15) will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The size of the avoidance area (usually within one-quarter-mile to one-half-mile of the lek) may vary depending on natural topographic barriers, terrain, line of sight distance, and other factors.

WLIFE-11—To protect grouse nesting habitat, seasonal restrictions will apply within appropriate distances from the grouse lek. Appropriate distances (up to 2 miles) and time frames (usually from March 1 through June 30) will be determined on a case-by-case basis. Exceptions to seasonal restrictions may be granted provided the criteria in Appendix 4 can be met.

Resource**Objectives and Actions**

WLIFE-12—Active and historic raptor nesting sites will be protected and managed for continued nesting activities. An active raptor nest is one that has been occupied within the past 3 years; an historic nesting site is an area of high topographic relief, particularly cliff areas, known to have supported concentrations of nesting raptors (such as Cedar Canyon, Four-J Basin, and Kinney Rim). The appropriate level of protection will be determined on a case-by-case basis depending on such factors as the species involved, natural topographic barriers, and line-of-sight distances. Different species of raptors may require different types of protective measures.

Resource**Objectives and Actions**

WLIFE-13—Project components, such as permanent and high-profile structures (i.e., buildings, storage tanks, powerlines, roads, well pads, etc.), are prohibited within an appropriate distance of active raptor nests. The appropriate distance (usually less than one-half-mile) will be determined on a case-by-case basis and may vary depending on such factors as the species involved, natural topographic barriers, and line-of-sight distances. Placement of facilities “on” (very low profile) or below ground, and temporary disruptive activities such as occur with pipeline construction and seismic activity, could be granted exceptions within one-half-mile of active raptor nests, in certain circumstances.

WLIFE-14—Nesting raptors will be protected through restricting disruptive activities seasonally within a one-half-mile to 1-mile radius of occupied raptor nesting sites.

WLIFE-15—Raptor nest surveys will be conducted within a 1-mile radius or linear distance of proposed surface uses or activities, if such activities are proposed to be conducted during raptor nesting seasons (usually between February 1 and July 31).

WLIFE-16—Fences on public lands will be removed, modified, or reconstructed if documented wildlife or wild horse conflicts occur. Introduction of herder control will be encouraged as an alternative to fencing. All constructed fences will follow construction standards and design (BLM Manual 1740) and will be located and designed to not impede wildlife and wild horse movement.

WLIFE-17—Livestock and wild horse water developments in crucial habitat could be allowed if they conform with wildlife objectives and do not result in adverse impacts to the crucial habitat.

WLIFE-18—The cooperative management agreement with the WGFD for annual monitoring, maintenance, and development of additional waters, will continue as needed. Livestock water developments will be modified or protected where possible to enhance wildlife habitat and to maintain or enhance water quality.

WLIFE-19—Aquatic, wetland, and riparian habitat are not suitable for disposal unless opportunities exist for land exchange for lands of equal or better value. BLM will consider acquiring additional lands along perennial waters and wetlands. Water rights for BLM water developments will be pursued as appropriate. Water developments for livestock and wild horse use on crucial habitat could be considered when consistent with wildlife habitat needs.

WLIFE-20—Needed special management and riparian management exclosures will be developed and/or maintained, and exclosure plans will be implemented for enhancement of wildlife habitat. Exclosures are closed to livestock grazing use and no animal unit months (AUM) in these areas will be available for livestock use.

WLIFE-21—Management toward proper functioning condition or desired future condition of riparian areas will be implemented. Executive Order 11990 for the protection of wetlands will apply.

WLIFE-22—Seasonal restrictions for surface disturbing activities to protect game fish and special status fish populations during spawning will be applied as necessary.

Resource	Objectives and Actions
WOODLAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	<p>WLIFE-23—Habitat management plans will be developed where needed, particularly for highly developed and disturbed areas, to mitigate wildlife habitat losses. Plans could include habitat expansion efforts, threatened and endangered species reintroduction, and population goals and objectives. Such actions as preparing transportation plans and reclaiming roads, seeding, and vegetation enhancement (vegetation treatments, fencing), water developments, and reclamation actions to reduce the amount of disturbance, will be considered. Areas identified for consideration of such plans include but are not limited to the Nitchie Gulch and Cedar Canyon areas.</p>
	<p>WLIFE-24—BLM will continue to coordinate with U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)-Wildlife Services (WS) and annually review their annual wildlife damage management plan for animal damage control activities on public lands. Areas where proposed animal damage control activities (all or specific methods) are not compatible with BLM planning and management prescriptions or objectives for other resource activities and users, will be identified on a case-by-case basis, and APHIS-WS will be requested to amend or adjust proposed animal damage control activities accordingly.</p>
	<p>WOOD-1—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: (1) To provide for healthy forest resources, primarily to meet multiple resource objectives (i.e., improved watershed, soils, recreation, and wildlife habitat values); (2) To maintain and enhance biological diversity; (3) To provide a long-range view of desired plant community concepts at the landscape level; and (4) To identify old-growth areas.</p>
	<p>WOOD-2—Noncommercial forest lands (woodlands) will be managed to optimize cover and enhance habitat for wildlife, to protect soil and watershed values, and to complement recreation uses.</p>
	<p>WOOD-3—MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: Woodland forest areas will be managed using silvicultural practices that promote stand viability. Treatments could include thinning, harvesting, chaining, and burning. The vegetative material resulting from these treatments will normally be sold through public demand sales.</p>
	<p>WOOD-4—Woodland forest acreage will be maintained. Treatments may be implemented that influence successional stages, but such treatments will not permanently convert the areas to another vegetation type. Old aspen stands may be replaced by stands of sprouting aspen by various treatment methods (e.g., burning). Old decadent trees may be left standing or downed to provide cover or other habitat for wildlife (e.g., Animal Inn). Juniper stands may be replaced where they are encroaching into other vegetation types.</p>
	<p>WOOD-5—Silvicultural treatments in mature timber stands will be designed to improve wildlife habitat and watershed condition (i.e., create small openings to provide forage for wildlife and accumulate snow drifts to increase moisture).</p>
<p>WOOD-6—Cottonwood trees are not available for any harvesting.</p>	
<p>WOOD-7—Habitat fragmentation will be prevented if it has a negative ecological effect.</p>	

Resource**Objectives and Actions**

WOOD-8—Special management areas (old-growth, scientific research areas) will be identified, and appropriate management incorporated into activity plans.

WOOD-9—Firewood cutting for camping purposes will be limited to designated areas. (This mainly applies to the area around developed recreation sites.)

SPECIAL DESIGNATION MANAGEMENT AREAS ON BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS**Greater Sand Dunes ACEC
General Area**

SAND-1—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: To preserve and protect the integrity of the unique values in the area for future public use and enjoyment. These values include the unusual geological features associated with the sand dunes and the Boars Tusk; the biological interrelationships supported by the dunes, especially the Steamboat desert elk herd, mule deer herd, and other dependent plants and animals; and a variety of recreation uses.

SAND-2—MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: The ACEC designation for the BLM-administered public lands in the Greater Sand Dunes ACEC area is retained (38,650 acres).

SAND-3—Any surface disturbing activities within the Wasatch and Green River Formations require paleontological clearance.

SAND-4—Surface disturbing activities would be managed to avoid recreation sites.

SAND-5—BLM-administered public lands in the ACEC will be managed consistent with the Class II visual resource management classification. Management actions on BLM-administered public lands classified as Class II visual resource management lands will be designed to retain the existing character of the landscape. The visual impacts of facilities (e.g., producing wells) or other visual intrusions in the area will be evaluated and mitigated to the extent reasonable. Materials used for improvements must be compatible with the natural character of the area to reduce intrusive visual effects on the natural environment.

SAND-6—BLM-administered public lands in the Greater Sand Dunes area and within 1 mile or the visual horizon (whichever is closer) of the area, are avoidance areas for new rights-of-way.

SAND-7—BLM-administered public lands in the area are closed to mineral material sales.

SAND-8—Livestock grazing objectives would be evaluated and, as needed, modified to be consistent with the management objectives for the area. Grazing systems will be designed to achieve desired plant communities and proper functioning condition of watersheds (upland and riparian).

SAND-9—Maintenance and use of existing necessary rangeland improvements is allowed.

Resource	Objectives and Actions
Greater Sand Dunes ACEC Western Portion	SAND-10—Wild horse use in the area will be consistent with the Great Divide Basin Wild Horse Herd Management Plan and the management objectives for the area. No wild horse traps will be constructed within the area.
	SAND-11—To support and improve the diversity of wildlife species within the area, wildlife habitat on BLM-administered public lands will be protected, maintained, or enhanced. Crucial elk winter range in the area will be maintained as an essential component of the Steamboat Mountain-Sands elk habitat.
	SAND-12—Projects to improve the interdunal ponds for bird, amphibian, and mammal habitat will be considered and evaluated for development on BLM-administered public lands.
	SAND-13—Interpretive materials and educational programs may be developed to describe wildlife, cultural, and other values in the area.
	SAND-14—Native vegetation will be maintained and protected to allow natural plant succession to continue.
	SAND-15—A diversity of nonmotorized recreation uses, including hiking, bird watching, photography, sightseeing, and hunting, will be encouraged. Appropriate recreation facilities will be developed and maintained on BLM-administered public lands to provide for a diversity of motorized and nonmotorized recreation uses.
	SAND-16—Two roads that pass through or adjacent to the area will be designated as part of the Tri-Territory backcountry byway.
	SAND-17—Camping is restricted to the BLM 14-day limit, and subject to “Pack In-Pack Out” requirements for trash and items.
	SAND-18—The western portion of the Greater Sand Dunes area is bounded on the east by the Sand Dunes WSA boundary and on the west by the Greater Sand Dunes ACEC boundary.
	SAND-19—The portion of the area that overlaps the WSAs is closed to OHVs, including over-the-snow vehicles and some mechanized vehicles, to maintain the unique naturalness, solitude, and primitive and unconfined recreational opportunities.
	SAND-20—This overlap portion will also be closed to mineral location, entry under the land laws, and geophysical activities. The oil shale withdrawal will remain in effect until a comprehensive study is completed for the area. If necessary, lands could be identified to be withdrawn for protection of their resource values.
	SAND-21—The approximately 4,360 acres of federal coal lands in the area are closed to further consideration for coal leasing and development.
	SAND-22—Management of this area is guided by the “Interim Management Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review” (which includes Buffalo Hump and Sand Dunes WSAs).

Resource	Objectives and Actions
Greater Sand Dunes ACEC Eastern Portion	SAND-23—Exchanges for acquisition will be pursued to enhance the management of resources in the area (approximately 1,920 acres).
	SAND-24—The eastern portion of the Greater Sand Dunes area is bounded on the west by the Sand Dunes WSA and on the east by the ACEC boundary.
	SAND-25—Activities in the area will be required to conform with visual resource management classifications and prescriptions.
	SAND-26—Geophysical activity, including OHV travel, is allowed, provided resource damage is minimized and the activities conform with OHV designations and transportation plans for the area.
	SAND-27—The relatively pristine portion of the eastern area that has no developments (approximately 8,800 acres), including the base of Steamboat Rim, will be managed to protect big game habitat, vegetation communities, and visual and recreation resources.
	SAND-28—Road construction and new access may not be feasible for much of the entire eastern portion. To prevent conflicts with big game, recreation users, and other resource and land use activities, alternative access methods may be needed (such as use of existing or designated roads or pads, seasonal travel requirements or restrictions, use of helicopters).
	SAND-29—Activities will not be permitted to disrupt access to or use of developed and semideveloped recreation sites. Activities that are incompatible with recreation sites will be managed to avoid these sites.
	SAND-30—Approximately 9,840 acres of Federal coal lands in the area are closed to coal leasing and development by surface mining methods and related surface facilities and activities. This area is open to consideration for coal leasing by subsurface mining methods, with placement of surface facilities extremely limited.
	SAND-31—Surface disturbing activities, geophysical activities, and oil and gas exploration and development activities are restricted seasonally on crucial big game winter ranges and big game birthing areas. Exceptions to this restriction may be approved for activities such as oil and gas development, rights-of-way, construction, and range improvement development, if conditions described in Appendix 4 apply. Once an operation starts (such as oil and gas drilling/completion), it would be allowed to be completed into or through the winter. Decision points for shutdown due to unacceptable winter conditions occur between exploration or development stages, such as pad construction and drilling startup, and between drilling/completion and production facility installation.
	SAND-32—Surface water, soils, and shallow aquifers will be protected from contamination by practices such as closed drilling systems or installation of pit liners. Pit liners will be removed prior to reserve pit reclamation. Dune ponds will not be used as water sources for development activities.

Resource	Objectives and Actions
Greater Sand Dunes ACEC Crookston Ranch and Boars Tusk Portion	<p>SAND-33—This portion of the ACEC is an avoidance area for rights-of-way. Some facilities could be allowed if analysis indicates that the management objectives for the area could be met. New linear facilities, such as pipelines and powerlines, in areas of ongoing development may be laid on the surface or buried adjacent to access roads or within existing concentration areas containing such lines. Pipelines in the stabilized dune areas will be installed as surface lines to avoid unnecessary disturbance of vegetation. Surface gas pipelines will be monitored by the operators to identify potential hazards to OHV users. Identified hazards will be marked to improve visibility. A recreation user map will be developed in cooperation with oil and gas operators to show the location of aboveground facilities (e.g., pipelines, well production facilities, snow fences, etc.).</p>
	<p>SAND-34—Any proposed activity or use that involves surface disturbance will require appropriate engineering design, geotechnical analysis, mitigation planning, and other appropriate action.</p>
	<p>SAND-35—Abandoned pipelines and other unnecessary facilities (e.g., snow fence) in unstabilized dune areas will be removed.</p>
	<p>SAND-36—About 10,500 acres of unstabilized dunes are designated open to OHV travel on the active sand dunes.</p>
	<p>SAND-37—About 5,810 acres of stabilized dunes are designated as limited to existing roads and trails for OHV travel.</p>
	<p>SAND-38—The Crookston Ranch site will be managed to preserve its historic features and for the interpretation of ranching history in the area. About 500 acres of BLM-administered public lands surrounding the site (the area within a half-mile radius) will be managed to preserve the setting of the historic ranch.</p>
	<p>SAND-39—Crookston Ranch is closed to the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surface disturbing activities 2. Mineral material sales 3. Use of explosives and blasting.
	<p>SAND-40—The Crookston Ranch and surrounding 500-acre area are closed to surface mining activities, such as coal mining, and to the placement of related surface facilities.</p>
	<p>SAND-41—The Crookston Ranch area is open to consideration of activities such as fencing, interpretive signs, or transportation barriers to ensure protection of the sites. Facilities are prohibited from being developed on site. Either a protective right-of-way or withdrawal for the Crookston Ranch will be pursued to accomplish this.</p>
	<p>SAND-42—Fires in the Crookston Ranch area will be immediately suppressed if there is any potential of the structures being burned.</p>
	<p>SAND-43—OHV use is limited to designated roads and trails in this area.</p>
	<p>SAND-44—The Boars Tusk will be managed to preserve its value as a geologic feature.</p>

Resource	Objectives and Actions
Deferred Decisions in the Eastern Portion of the Greater Sand Dunes Area	<p>SAND-45—The Boars Tusk area (about 90 acres) is closed to the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surface disturbing activities 2. Mineral material sales 3. Use of explosives and blasting.
	<p>SAND-46—The area within a half-mile radius of Boars Tusk, including Boars Tusk (about 500 acres total), is closed to blasting and explosive charges.</p>
	<p>SAND-47—OHV travel is limited to designated roads and trails. The road around Boars Tusk is closed.</p>
	<p>SAND-48—The Boars Tusk area is open to consideration of activities such as fencing, interpretive signs, or transportation barriers to ensure protection of the site. Facilities are prohibited from being developed on the actual geologic feature.</p>
	<p>SAND-49—The Boars Tusk and about 1,400 acres of BLM-administered public lands in the surrounding area will be managed to retain natural and geologic values. The area is closed to any surface mining activity, such as coal mining, and any related surface facilities. The area is open to consideration of coal leasing by subsurface mining methods only. Any activities or ancillary facilities related to subsurface mining are prohibited.</p>
	<p>SAND-50—The issuance of federal minerals leases on BLM-administered public lands in the eastern portion of the Sand Dunes area (about 16,390 acres) is contingent on completing a CAP encompassing the combined Steamboat Mountain and Greater Sand Dunes areas. This detailed implementation plan will identify areas of feasible access, allowable road densities, and amount and acceptable types of development in the area (e.g., field unitization may be a requirement for oil and gas development activities in the area). Drilling of additional oil and gas wells or production from temporarily shut-in wells could be allowed upon completion of the activity or implementation plan.</p>
Oregon Buttes ACEC	<p>SAND-51—Deferred actions and mitigation requirements will apply to all surface disturbing activities, not just those related to oil and gas exploration and development. Surface disturbing and disruptive activities, such as road or utility development, construction, and drilling, will be deferred until the CAP is completed. The CAP will cover such things as transportation; drilling pad density, drilling, and operations after well completion; development and location of range improvements; and recreational activities.</p>
	<p>ORE-1—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: (1) To protect and enhance the scenic integrity as an historic landmark, and (2) To protect the significant wildlife values that are found in the area.</p>
	<p>ORE-2—MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: The existing ACEC (3,450 acres) designation is retained.</p>
	<p>ORE-3—The ACEC is closed to the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surface disturbing activities that could adversely affect the resource values in the area 2. Mineral material sales for sand, gravel, or other types of construction or building materials 3. Motorized vehicle travel, including that utilized for seismograph operations.

Resource	Objectives and Actions
South Pass Historic Landscape ACEC	ORE-4–The ACEC is open to consideration of such activities as fencing, interpretive signs, or construction of barriers to ensure protection of the area. Restrictions for raptors and big game parturition areas apply.
	ORE-5–Livestock grazing objectives and management practices will be evaluated and, as needed, modified to be consistent with the management objectives for this area. Grazing systems will be designed to achieve desired plant communities and proper functioning condition of watersheds (upland and riparian).
	ORE-6–Wild horse management in the area would be consistent with the Divide Basin Wild Horse Herd Management Plan and the management objectives for the area (2,560 acres). No wild horse traps will be constructed within the area.
	ORE-7–The Oregon Buttes ACEC will be managed consistent with the Class II visual resource management classification. Management actions will be designed to blend into the natural landscape and retain the existing character of the landscape.
	SOUTH-1–MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: To protect the visual and historical integrity of the historic trails and surrounding viewscape.
	SOUTH-2–MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: The 53,780 acres of BLM-administered public lands in the South Pass Historic Landscape area are designated the South Pass Historic Landscape ACEC. The ACEC will be evaluated to determine if it meets the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
	SOUTH-3–The South Pass Historic Landscape encompasses the viewshed along the Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, California, and Pony Express trails and the Lander Cutoff (about 16.42 miles of trail with a 6-mile wide corridor along the Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, and California trails and a 2-mile wide corridor along the Lander Cutoff).
	SOUTH-4–The landscape is open to consideration of mineral leasing and mineral material sales, provided that effects to the visual and cultural resource values could be mitigated.
	SOUTH-5–Most of the ACEC is also open to exploration and development of locatable minerals. A plan of operations is required to address measures to mitigate effects to the viewshed before any mining claim activity is allowed. A withdrawal of about 5,260 acres from mineral location and entry under public land laws will be pursued if necessary.
	SOUTH-6–A right-of-way grant has been authorized but not yet issued for the Altamont Pipeline Company to build a pipeline across public lands through the South Pass Historic Landscape Area.

Resource**Objectives and Actions**

SOUTH-7—Should the Altamont Pipeline grant be issued, it will be a one-time right-of-way authorization through the South Pass Historic Landscape Area. Future rights-of-way across public lands through this area (for linear utilities, transmission lines, communication sites, roads and highways, etc.) that could adversely affect the values of the historic landscape are prohibited. In addition, should the Altamont Pipeline not be built, the South Pass Historic Landscape Area will be closed to any subsequent right-of-way proposal, to either replace or substitute for the Altamont Pipeline, or any similar future proposed action across public lands in the area.

Resource**Objectives and Actions**

SOUTH-8—About 23,640 acres (within the JMH project area) surrounding the trails and visible from the trails are closed to surface disturbing activities that could adversely affect the viewshed. This is an exclusion area for all rights-of-way.

SOUTH-9—OHV travel is limited to designated roads and trails in areas that are visible from the historic trails.

SOUTH-10—About 22,190 acres (within the JMH project area) that are shielded by topography and not visible from the trail are open to development activities if they are subordinate to the landform and not visible from the historic trails, and provided that environmental analysis indicates that the visual integrity of the area can be maintained. Rights-of-way will be managed to avoid this area, and this area will not be considered as a preferred route for linear facilities. Small feeder lines could be allowed if analysis indicates that the visual integrity of the area will not be compromised. Rights-of-way along roads in the area could also be allowed if they do not compromise the visual integrity of the area. Prescriptions for the management of historic trails will also apply to this area.

SOUTH-11—OHV travel is limited to existing roads and trails in these areas that are shielded by topography.

SOUTH-12—All activities for the ACEC will be managed consistent with the Class II visual resource management classification. All management actions will be designed and located to blend into the natural landscape and to not be visually apparent to the casual viewer. The scenic values of the Highway 28 visual corridor (3 linear miles) will be protected.

SOUTH-13—Generally, vibroseis activity and shothole activity is prohibited on and within 300 feet of the historic trails. Other geophysical operations may be allowed within the historic trails corridors (about 16.42 miles) if site-specific analysis determines that no effects adverse to the visual and historical integrity of the trails will occur.

SOUTH-14—The entire ACEC is open to consideration of such activities that meet the objectives for the area. Activities include but are not limited to fencing, interpretive signs, or construction of barriers to ensure protection of the landscape.

SOUTH-15—Livestock grazing objectives and management practices will be evaluated and, as needed, modified to be consistent with the management objectives for this area. Grazing systems will be designed to achieve desired plant communities and proper functioning condition of watersheds (upland and riparian).

SOUTH-16—Wild horse management in the area will be consistent with the Great Divide Basin Wild Horse Herd Management Plan and the management objectives for the area. No wild horse traps will be constructed within areas that are visible from the trails.

Steamboat Mountain ACEC**STEAM-1—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:**

1. To enhance and maintain the water quality, vegetation, soil, and wildlife resources to ensure biological diversity and a healthy ecosystem.

Resource**Objectives and Actions****STEAM-2–**

2. To maintain the unique diverse habitats (big sagebrush, aspen, limber pine, and mountain shrub communities) in the

Steamboat Mountain area, especially on stabilized sand dunes along Steamboat Rim, Indian Gap, and in the Johnson, Lafonte, and Box Canyon areas.

STEAM-3–

3. To provide suitable habitat to maintain the continued existence of the Steamboat elk herd and deer herd populations.

STEAM-4–MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: The Steamboat Mountain area (43,270 acres) is designated as an ACEC.

STEAM-5–All activities will be designed to place priority consideration on elk habitat over conflicting land uses to ensure continued elk use of the area. Steamboat Rim and the base of the rim will be managed to protect big game habitat, vegetation communities, and visual and recreation resources.

STEAM-6–The ACEC is open to actions that will enhance the management objectives for the area. Actions that may be considered include fencing, interpretive signs, or construction of vehicle barriers.

STEAM-7–Leasing and development of federal coal in the area will be considered for subsurface mining methods only. Development or mine plans will be required to ensure that adequate measures are taken to protect and maintain the elk herd and habitat. The location of surface facilities relating to subsurface mining will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Approximately 9,810 acres of federal coal lands with development potential occur within the Steamboat Mountain ACEC.

STEAM-8–The ACEC is closed to mineral material sales.

STEAM-9–The ACEC is an avoidance area for rights-of-way. Communication sites are prohibited in the ACEC. Linear rights-of-way and geophysical activities are allowed if impacts to the elk and the unique habitats can be mitigated.

STEAM-10–Seasonal restrictions will be applied to land and resource uses as needed to protect elk and deer during severe winter conditions and during birthing periods.

STEAM-11–The unique geological and ecological features in the ACEC will be protected by limiting or prohibiting intrusions and facilities, and by providing public interpretation of these features.

STEAM-12–All activities in the area will be managed consistent with the Class II and Class III visual resource management classifications. All management actions will be designed and located to blend into the natural landscape and to not be visually apparent to the casual viewer.

Resource**Objectives and Actions**

STEAM-13—Motorized vehicle travel is limited to designated roads and trails. Seasonal road and trail closures may be implemented as necessary to protect elk and deer during critical winter and birthing periods. Transportation planning will be completed to identify the designated roads and trails. The May 10–July 1 seasonal closure for vehicular travel in the area remains in effect to protect big game calving and fawning activity.

STEAM-14—Vegetation management will be designed to maintain, preserve, or enhance biological diversity while providing big game forage and cover requirements. Fire management activities will be designed to meet these objectives. Management of conifer communities will be limited to activities designed to control insects and disease. Dead standing trees will be managed under the “Animal Inn” program to help maintain biological diversity. Reseeding and reforestation within the ACEC will be accomplished with native species. Shrub species may be included in all seed mixes.

STEAM-15—Livestock grazing objectives and management practices will be evaluated and, as needed, modified to be consistent with the management objectives for the ACEC. Grazing systems will be designed to achieve desired plant communities and proper functioning condition of watersheds (upland and riparian).

STEAM-16—Any additional forage that becomes available in the ACEC will be allocated to wildlife use.

STEAM-17—Management of an area where crucial elk winter range and parturition area overlap, will be addressed in the CAP for the Steamboat and Greater Sand Dunes areas. Progressive or sequential timing of development (disturbance of only one or two small areas at any given time) may be required. Vegetation and habitat management objectives described for the Steamboat ACEC will apply. These objectives are as follows: to enhance and maintain the water quality, vegetation, soil, and wildlife resources to ensure biological diversity and a healthy ecosystem; to maintain the unique diverse habitats (big sagebrush, aspen, limber pine, and mountain shrub communities) in the Steamboat Mountain area, especially on stabilized sand dunes along Steamboat Rim, Indian Gap, and in the Johnson, Lafonte, and Box Canyon areas; and to provide suitable habitat to maintain the continued existence of the Steamboat elk herd and other big game populations. This important habitat overlap area is within the elk herd unit (about 27,000 acres) but lies outside and adjacent to the ACEC.

Steamboat Mountain ACEC
Deferred Decisions

STEAM-18—The fluid mineral leasing decisions and some locatable mineral decisions in the ACEC are deferred. Currently, leasing of unleased parcels and future parcels that may become available for lease is contingent upon completing a CAP encompassing the Steamboat Mountain and Greater Sand Dunes areas. The activity plan will identify feasible access, allowable road densities, guidelines for development of other minerals, and how much and what type of development will be acceptable.

STEAM-19—Any determination to close parts of the ACEC to mineral location and to pursue withdrawals will be deferred to completion of the CAP. In the interim, those parts of the area not covered by withdrawals will remain open to mineral location, and a plan of operations will be required for any locatable mineral activity. Any plan of operations submitted by a mining claimant must address the impacts of mining on the Steamboat elk and deer herds to ensure that no unnecessary or undue degradation occurs. A site-specific environmental analysis will be required on each action.

Resource**Objectives and Actions**

STEAM-20—Deferred actions and mitigation requirements will apply to all surface disturbing activities, not just those related to oil and gas exploration and development. Surface disturbing and disruptive activities, such as road or utility development, general construction, range improvements, well drilling, and exploratory drilling, will be deferred until completion of the CAP. The CAP will cover such things as transportation; drilling pad density, drilling, and operations after well completion; development and location of range improvements; and recreational activities.

Considerations to be Addressed in Developing the CAP:

STEAM-21—Because the area has a high development potential for oil and gas resources, some specific considerations for oil and gas development to be addressed in the CAP are identified here. Design transportation plans to minimize fragmentation of habitats by limiting roads, access, and use. Remote control operations may be needed to accomplish this result. Centralizing locations for condensate may also be needed to limit trips into well locations, especially during parturition and crucial winter periods. To minimize effects to habitat, it may be necessary to place linear facilities above ground.

STEAM-22—Vehicle use and access may not be feasible for much of the area. Access may be limited by low road densities necessary to achieve area management objectives. To prevent conflicts with big game, recreation users, and other resources, alternative access methods may be needed (such as use of existing roads, pads, and helicopters).

STEAM-23—Unleased areas may be offered for lease with a No Surface Occupancy stipulation, but if the interior areas of such tracts are too large, they may not be leased. The No Surface Occupancy stipulation areas may only be accessed through directional drilling. The No Surface Occupancy stipulation will be used to facilitate rectifying drainage problems under the assumption that industry is the best judge as to whether technology enables access to the oil and gas resources under the terms of the lease.

White Mountain
Petroglyphs ACEC

WHITE-1—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: (1) To protect cultural resource values from degradation; and (2) To provide for wildlife and scenic values, and Native American concerns.

WHITE-2—MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: The ACEC designation for the 20 acres of BLM-administered public lands in the White Mountain Petroglyphs area is retained.

WHITE-3—The ACEC is open to consideration of such activities as fencing, interpretive signs, or construction or placement of barriers to ensure protection of the site.

WHITE-4—The entire area is an exclusion area and closed to the following:

1. Surface disturbing activities that could adversely affect the resource values in the area
2. Location of mining claims and entry under the land laws (the existing withdrawal will be retained)
3. Mineral material sales for sand, gravel, or other types of construction or building materials
4. Use of explosives and blasting
5. Rights-of-way.

Resource	Objectives and Actions
Red Desert Watershed Management Area	WHITE-5—The ACEC is closed to OHV travel, including vehicles used for geophysical exploration activities, and is closed to the use of fire retardant chemicals containing dyes.
	WHITE-6—Vibroseis activities are prohibited within 300 feet of the rock art site. Other kinds of activities, such as audible disturbances, may not be allowed if the sacred Native American values at the rock art sites would be adversely affected.
	WHITE-7—The ACEC will be managed consistent with the Class II visual resource management classification.
	WHITE-8—Lands visible within a one-half-mile radius of the rock art site (vista) will be an avoidance area and are open for consideration of such activities as fencing, interpretive signs, or construction and placement of trail and OHV barriers to ensure protection of the rock art. Most surface disturbing activities visible within the vista are prohibited. Some activities within one-half-mile of the rock art but not visible from the panels will be allowed if they do not affect the rock art site.
	RED-1—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: To manage for all resource values in the Red Desert area, with emphasis on protection of visual resources, watershed values, and wildlife resources; and to provide large areas of unobstructed views for the enjoyment of scenic qualities. This result will be accomplished through facility design and placement, use of topography to shield activities, use of neutral colors so that facilities blend with the landscape, identification of backcountry byways, and the provision of viewing points for the public.
	RED-2—MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: The Red Desert Watershed Area includes BLM-administered public lands north of the checkerboard boundary within the Great Divide Basin (168,950 acres in JMH).
	RED-3—The Red Desert Watershed Area will be managed to ensure that developments and activities conform with the concepts of open space. The area will be managed consistent with the Class II and Class III visual resource management classifications.
	RED-4—Restrictions for protection of raptors, big game crucial winter range, and big game calving/fawning areas will apply.
	RED-5—Surface disturbing activities, mineral exploration and development, and seismic activities will continue where acceptable subject to the management guidelines provided in the Minerals section.
	RED-6—About 2,500 acres are closed to surface disturbing activities to protect special status plant species and important historic resource values in the area.
	RED-7 Approximately 2,710 acres of federal coal lands with development potential in the area are open to consideration of coal leasing and development (see Coal section). Most of the area is open to consideration of salable minerals activities and mineral location.
	RED-8—The coal and stock driveway withdrawals will be revoked.

Resource**Objectives and Actions**

RED-9—The preferred route for rights-of-way in the management area is the east-west window described in the Lands and Realty Management section. Other areas will be considered if in conformance with wildlife, watershed, cultural, and scenic resource management objectives.

RED-10—Overhead powerlines are prohibited in the area.

RED-11—Approximately 73,360 areas are closed to OHV use, and the remainder is limited to designated roads and trails.

RED-12—Recreational activities, opportunities, and uses will be maintained. A Tri-Territory Loop and Red Desert backcountry byway will be established.

RED-13—Livestock grazing objectives will be evaluated and, as needed, modified to be consistent with the management objectives for this area. Grazing systems will be designed to achieve desired plant communities and proper functioning condition of watersheds.

RED-14—Wild horse management in the area will be consistent with the Great Divide Basin Wild Horse Herd Management Plan and the management objectives for the area.

RED-15—Vegetation resources in the area will be managed for continued livestock grazing and wild horse and wildlife uses in accordance with the management objectives for those resource values.